



PARLIAMENT OF NEW  
SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21.

THE PRESIDENT took his seat at twenty-seven minutes past 4 o'clock.

RETURNS.

Mr. OWEN laid upon the table returns under the Lands Act.

WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. OWEN laid upon the table the report of the Committee on the Water Supply of Sydney.

Ordered that the documents be printed.

LIBRARY.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON moved the adoption of the report brought up by Mr. OWEN, in instant from the Library Committee, in reference to the construction of the old Government room to the purpose of additional library accommodation. It had been found for some time past that the present room did not afford sufficient accommodation. Members were informed the books were injured by lighting about. The other references were unimportant, and could be converted to the purpose, and fitted for the reception of 5000 volumes at a cost of £150.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. PARKER reported a message, covering a bill to authorise the resumption and concluding of "Union" portion of a street in Goulburn.

Mr. OWEN moved that the bill be read a first time.

Carried.

CONDITIONAL PURCHASER'S BALANCES.

Mr. DOCKER moved: "That an Address be presented to the Queen, in Council, in instant from the Colonial Office, to the effect that the Royal Assent be given to the bill, or copy of copies of any opinions which may have been given by the law officers of the Crown on the subject of the powers conferred on the Executive by the Crown Lands Acquisition Act of 1861, to frame and issue regulations which shall give effect to the same." The bill was rendered imperative by the answer of the Secretary of State put by him to the hon. member representing the Government. It was his intention to have entered at some length into the question as to how the law was made, and that he had been compelled to do so, because it had been informed to him that the present Government had been in office there had been no opposition to it; but if he found, on examination of the opinions, that anything had been done that was illegal or unconstitutional, on the mere will of the Government, he should take further proceeding in that direction.

Mr. OWEN said there was no objection on the part of the Government. It would, of course, be open to the hon. member to take any course he might see fit.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY'S BILL.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON moved that the Agricultural Society's Incorporation Bill be read a second time. It was important that the bill should be passed as speedily as possible, because it depended on it connected with the bill which it was intended to introduce, which would be introduced by the Colonial Treasurer, and the bill itself would be introduced by the hon. member representing the Government.

It was his intention to have entered at some length into the question as to how the bill was made, and that he had been informed to him that the bill should be opposed, to the extent that it would not obtain the House at present; but if he found,

on examination of the opinions, that anything had been done that was illegal or unconstitutional, on the mere will of the Government, he should take further proceeding in that direction.

Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL reiterated his arguments against the principles of the bill.

The PRESIDENT thought that enough had been shown to prove that the Government were bound to exercise the strictest watchfulness over this trade. That House was bound to do its best to prevent any such increase in the traffic.

It would be better to throw all the stores those people wanted to sell into the sea, and to pay for them out of the public purse, than allow this to go on. He said ships frequently cleared for ports which he did not believe they ever went to, for example, Port Moresby.

Mr. DEAS THOMSON referred to the principles of the bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow. He thought it inconsistent to award a pecuniary liability to a society which had no power given to it to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill. There was a power to hold land, &c., and there were clauses providing for the conduct of the business by a Council. That was all that could be done.

He might mention that the objects of the society had been extended from agriculture to horticulture, to machinery, works of art, &c., and perhaps it might be necessary in committee to add a few words to the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow.

Mr. WERNES said it was a very bad bill if it contained an extensive power of borrowing; but this was limited in the present bill.

Mr. WERNES said it was no doubt desirable that the objects of the society should be promoted by incorporation, but there were some new points in this bill which demanded attention.

The incorporation of any society not for pecuniary liability, it was evident before the committee, that, in the passing of this bill all pecuniary liability of members would cease. It was so in other similar bills—but there was a novelty here—namely, a power to borrow





by Mr. HALL, of the probable produce of the cane on the Macleay and the Richmond Rivers.—

The Messrs. Miller, of the Upper Mary, have just sold, to Mr. Methuen, two and a half acre patch of cane, which came at £20 per acre. The said cane, being convenient to the river, would cost from £3 to £3 10s. per acre to cut and lay on the bank, leaving from £16 10s. to £17 clear to the growers. This I believe to be the highest price hitherto given for cane on the Mary River. It proves that a healthy spirit of competition reigns, and that the quality of cane is a market, and that the days of £1 per bushel have departed, never to return. One more fact relative to this cane is the remarkably heavy yield. From two and a half acres were cut seven punt-loads of cane, topped and dressed ready for the mill. We might safely take each load to weigh thirty tons, but to well within that mark will my twenty-two tons, or the market 17½ tons of cane from two and a half acres of land—exactly 70 tons to the acre.

Seventy tons per acre has by some confident persons in this colony been adjudged a preposterous quantity to expect—but here, on the Upper Mary, nevertheless, it has been realised. If this is anything like a fair sample of what is to be obtained by successful growers, there surely need be no obstacle to the reception of the price offered per ton by the buyers. Twelve shillings is the sum offered, and twelve times seventy is \$40, that is to say £12 per acre, "which is a slight improvement" as the writer of the report says, "on maize and pumpkins." If it be correct to regard fifteen tons of good cane equivalent to one ton of sugar, then from seventy tons of cane would be extracted four and three-quarter tons of sugar, valued exclusive of molasses, at one hundred and fifty-two pounds. Sugar at this rate is far from being a bad substitute for maize and pumpkins. Sugar at this rate is far from being, it must be confessed, a bad substitute for cereal crops, &c., and we are inclined to pity those silly settlers who deprive themselves of similar golden fruits from the cultivation of the cane, because, in their opinion, the gain of the manufacturer is larger than it should be.

If they can make £20 or £24 per acre it should matter very little to them at present what sort of gain the manufacturer obtains. Things will equalise themselves in time, and those who can make only £10 an acre of cane should take the offer, and induce capital to plant itself in their midst, and afford them the means of turning their labour into a blessing for themselves.

But there is one great hindrance to the success of the Queensland sugar planter. He has adopted a system of cultivation that necessitates a large supply of hired labour, which is just the thing he is least able to command, unless he goes out of the colony for it.

In New South Wales the settler has only turned from growing wheat and maize to growing sugar. He and his family work the little plot as before, only they raise cane, and bid for capitalists to come and erect machinery by promises to supply the cane at a stated price. The Queensland planter aims to do the thing on a large scale—he endeavours to combine the double occupation of grower and manufacturer, and when the cane is ripe experiences so much difficulty in getting white labour, that he is obliged to cry out for black. Those who are acquainted with the labour market of Queensland are of one opinion as to the prospect before them. Either they must have a large accession to their manual force, or they must give up sugar growing. They are also agreed that an accession of white labour will not do; it must be of black, in the first place, because black or coloured labourers are able to stand the heat; in the second, because they are more manageable, and in the third place, because they are cheaper.

While we are not disposed to admit the employment of coloured labour to be a necessity in New South Wales, we will not deny that such a necessity may exist for Queensland. The entire aim of the antagonism displayed in this colony towards the employment of Polynesian labourers, has been misunderstood and misrepresented in Brisbane. The feeling aroused was not due to the working of white men or black men in the sugar plantations, for it was known that the natives from many of the islands wanted to escape from them, and would in time find the means of satisfying a natural desire to see phases of civilisation developed so near to them. It was with the Polynesian Labourers' Act we fell out—an Act considered shamefully disregardful of the tendencies of a dominant class to tyrannise over a weaker—an Act which placed powers in the hands of a class of men sure to abuse them—an act that could not fail to be attended with kidnapping and violence of all kinds. If it happens that all the objectionable clauses are swept from the amended measure of which report speaks, and the plantations of Queensland are tended by Polynesians who are there by preference, upon an understood agreement—there can be no room for objection. There will be no wrong to the labourers concerned, no debasement to the employers of involuntary labour, no employment of the shipping of New South Wales in an illegal and inhuman traffic.

If coloured labour should be necessary, there is some reason to think that it might be sought with more advantage from some parts of the East Indies, amongst races to whom labour is religion. The traditions of the Polynesians teach him that work is an indignity, to be enforced only from women; the traditions of the Hindoo make hard-sustained labour one of the conditions of existence. This is, however, merely a suggestion by the way. If the Polynesians come of their own accord they will come prepared for work, and when they are paid by the week they will be at liberty to remove when they are ill-used. Whenever that time arrives they will be found as costly labourers as Europeans, and some employers are finding them so already. While the three years' engagement system lasts, care must be taken to afford them all necessary protection; and when these men appeal for justice against their masters, we must not see repetitions of the scene that occurred between the proprietor of a show plantation, and seventeen of his servants, who, for want of an interpreter, could not make good their case against their master, while he, being able to present his own case in the freedom of chat with the Bench, got the batch of discontents fined and imprisoned for their trouble.

In conclusion it may be as well to state that, as far as we have observed, Queensland has not the advantage of New South Wales in returns of sugar per acre. The canes here are as large as the canes there, and the juice appears as dense. And strange to say, around Brisbane the plantations have suffered more from frost than any upon our own river.

The REPORT OF THE WATER COMMISSION.—This important document was laid on the table of the Assembly yesterday. It is a very elaborate paper, but too lengthy for publication in a single column. The following parliamentary reports make so large a demand on our space, that we shall therefore give it in sections from day to day. The first and second sections will be found elsewhere in this issue of to-day.

#### THE REPORTED ABSTRACTION OF PROVISIONS FROM BOOBY ISLAND.

In reference to the telegram which appeared in our issue of yesterday stating that Captain Godfrey had abstracted stores and provisions from Booby Island, there is probably a mistake, as Captain Godfrey was the person employed to land provisions on Booby Island, and the following report has been received by the Superintendent of Posts, &c.—"Booby Island, 1st July, 1869. To Captain Hiscox.—This is to certify that the schooner Georgina, Godfrey, master, on the 1st of July landed that day 2 bags pork and 1 of beef, 6 tins of biscuits, 1 case preserved meat, 4 water casks, full, for the use and benefit of shipwrecked mariners, in the New South Wales Government. Found in the cave on my arrival, 25 lbs of preserved meat, half bag of biscuit; the cave in a most filthy state; found 4 bags of pork, 9 tins of biscuits, but all destroyed; 18 water casks, but empty; a few scraps of paper in the safe. The schooner Kate Keary, from South Sea Islands, towards N. W. Australia, landed on the 10th June, 1869, barque Sea Gull, of Melbourne, Marshall, master, bound to Batavia, cargo of coal, from Newcastle, N. S. W., all well on board. Signed L. GODFREY, master, JOHN KELLY, master."

AN AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—We are authorised to state that the certificates of bonus, assigning the relative proportion of the divisible profit ascertained at the recent investigation to the individual members of the society, will be issued to them in the month of August, and the annual dividend will be paid to them in the month of September.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

ARMIDALE.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

ROCKHAMPTON.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

THURSDAY.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

MELBOURNE.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

QUEENSLIFF.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

HOBART TOWN.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

ADELAIDE.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

WEDNESDAY.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

THURSDAY.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

THURSDAY.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

THURSDAY.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

THURSDAY.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

THURSDAY.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

THURSDAY.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

THURSDAY.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

THURSDAY.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

THURSDAY.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

THURSDAY.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

THURSDAY.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

THURSDAY.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

THURSDAY.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

THURSDAY.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

THURSDAY.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

THURSDAY.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

THURSDAY.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large number of Rocky River diggers.

THURSDAY.

A COMPLIMENTARY ADDRESS, WITH A PURSE OF SOVEREIGNS, WAS PRESENTED TO MR. GOLD COMMISSIONER ADDISON, WHO HAS RECEIVED THE APPOINTMENT OF POLICE MAGISTRATE AT TENTERFIELD.

The address expresses extreme disappointment and regret at his removal, and is signed by the member for the district, the Mayor, several Aldermen, nearly all the most influential citizens, and a large

## LAW.

INSOLVENCY COURT.  
TUESDAY.

Mr. CALLEN, the Chief Commissioner, applied for the adjournment of *Hon. A. A. v. John Sullivan*, Mr. Arthur Hume, plaintiff, for a pensioner, upon the affidavit of Richard Yessman, sworn this day, for extension of time, and his Honor extended the time to show cause until the 18th November. Respondent's objections to be heard before the 15th November.

In the opinion of Mr. Justice Arthur Hume, Mr. Pittard moved on order nisi granted on the 6th October. Mr. Rogers, counsel for respondent, applied for an affidavit of *Class Remington*, for an extension of time to show cause. Time extended until the 11th November.

On the motion of Mr. Hume, it was ordered first plan of distribution in the estate of Alexander Macdonald, giving creditors 10s. 1d., instead of 4s. 2d. in the pound, was confirmed after the discharge of former order, and in the process of the *Government Gazette* of 5th October, showed the same notice.

On the motion of Mr. Humphreys, and production of the *Govt Gazette* showing notice, plan of distribution, in the estate of Nelson and Walker, Charles Brady, and George Alfred Mewett, were confirmed by His Honor.

Creditors' directions in the estate of Rebecca Mulligan were ratified.

## SCHEDULE.

John Gray, of Myrtle Creek, gentleman. Liabilities, £1249 3s. 6d., of which only one-half is due. Assets, £1005 17s. Mr. Humphreys, official assignee.

## SCHEDULE FILED.

John Burton, of Valentine-lane, Sydney. Liabilities, £2560 14s. 1d., of which £1160 13s. 9d. is secured. Assets, £65 10s.

## MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Friday, October 12, at 11 a.m.—Before Chief Commissioner: Alfred Werster, first; Charles Williams, single or only meeting; Mr. George Ellington, single or only meeting; Alfred Bush, single or only meeting; Richard Hawker, single or only meeting; Lewis Herbert Evans, single or only meeting; John Clark, of Paddington, single or only meeting; Mr. George Hardman Bridge, single or only meeting, Orange, at 11 a.m.

Tuesday, October 26.—Before District Commissioners: John Clark, of Paddington, single or only meeting; Thomas Condon, adjourned from the 2nd instant; William Gibb, single or only meeting, Matildia, at 11 a.m.; John Ernest Jones, single or only meeting, Matildia, at 12 noon.

## CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, October 26, at 11 a.m.—Applications for certificates: Thomas Purcell, adjourned from the 14th instant; James Crosswell Single, Annie Cox, Joshua Jason Davis, George Ellington, William Andrew Maplin, adjourned from the 2nd instant; John T. Jones, adjourned from the 12th of October instant; Alexander Lindsay, adjourned from the 19th instant.

## CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Barons their Wards the Police Magistrate, Meares, Birrell, Smithers, Thompson, and Solomon.

Of eleven prisoners who were brought before the Court, two were discharged, and other two were remanded.

The prisoners were disengaged each for drunkenness in public places.

John Baines, a marine of H. M. S. Virago, was brought before the Bench by constable Quigley, who deposed that about 2 o'clock this morning he apprehended him in Pitt-street, and information was given that the above prisoner had been previously in the neighbourhood of an hour previously he wilfully broke a window in Bathurst-street, the property of Thomas J. Brown. William Morris, night-watchman, proved the commission of the offence. Defendant was ordered to pay £100 damages, or to be imprisoned for six months.

Ellen Walsh was charged with stealing from the person. Detective Powell deposed that between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning he apprehended the prisoner in Pitt-street, on information that she had robbed a man named John D. Smith, who had been in the neighbourhood of an hour previously he wilfully broke a window in Bathurst-street, the property of Thomas J. Brown. William Morris, night-watchman, proved the commission of the offence. Defendant was ordered to pay £100 damages, or to be imprisoned for six months.

Peter Walsh was charged with stealing from the person. Detective Powell deposed that between 1 and 2 o'clock on Sunday morning he apprehended the prisoner in Pitt-street, on information that she had robbed a man named John D. Smith, who had been in the neighbourhood of an hour previously he wilfully broke a window in Bathurst-street, the property of Thomas J. Brown. William Morris, night-watchman, proved the commission of the offence. Defendant was ordered to pay £100 damages, or to be imprisoned for six months.

Catherine Thompson, charged by Rosanna Lawrence, with having put her in bodily fear by threatening to take her life, admitted, through Mr. Thompson, her solicitor, that she made use of the words complained of, but at the same time denied that she had any fear of the life of that of letting violent hands upon herself. Ordered to enter into her own recognisance in £10, to keep the peace three months.

John Harris, bus-driver, pleaded guilty to a charge of cruelty to a dog, which he had in his possession, and was in the shoulder, against which the collar pressed, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

George Cupitt, a vagrant cripple, was found guilty of malversation, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

On the summonses paper were thirty-one cases, of which three were dismissed, five were postponed, and twelve were not prosecuted. In the matter of David Scott Mitchell v. William Hart, the prosecutor, the person against defendant did not appear to answer the summons.

On inquiry of the officer charged with the service of the summons, he reported that he had not been able to find the defendant, and he had reason to believe that he had left the colony. Their Worshipes the Police Magistrate, Meares, Birrell, Smithers, Thompson, and Solomon.

He could only strike the name of the defendant out of the list. Mr. Hart, who was in attendance to conduct the prosecution, estimated his intention of having the defendant appear to answer the summons, applying for a warrant for apprehension of the defendant.

On the prosecution of the Inspector of Carriages flying hire, James Mackay was fined 40s. for driving at a pace faster than a trot, 20s. for misconduct (drunkenness), and 20s. for negligently driving his carriage as an omnibus. Michael Kanner, John Hart, and Robert Walmsley was fined 20s. for negligently driving, causing injury to another, for driving at a pace faster than a trot, and Richard Bourke was fined 5s. each, and Richard Walmsley was fined 10s. for leaving his list of passengers in this case. Andrew Schoborg, cobbler, deposed that on the day named in the information a gentleman came to him in the cab-stand in Victoria-street, and after speaking to the constable, defendant, who had left the bus-stand and was seated on a bench in front of the Wigmore-street entrance, he had some conversation, after which the defendant turned round and drove toward the light-house. James Donee pleaded guilty to an information charging him with having at Cook's Street wilfully injured a woman, and was sentenced to pay £100 damages, and was ordered to pay £200 damages, and to be imprisoned three months.

John Harris, bus-driver, pleaded guilty to a charge of cruelty to a dog, which he had in his possession, and was in the shoulder, against which the collar pressed, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 20s., or to be imprisoned seven days.

George Cupitt, a vagrant cripple, was found guilty of malversation, and was sentenced to be imprisoned three months.

On the summonses paper were thirty-one cases, of which three were dismissed, five were postponed, and twelve were not prosecuted. In the matter of David Scott Mitchell v. William Hart, the prosecutor, the person against defendant did not appear to answer the summons.

On inquiry of the officer charged with the service of the summons, he reported that he had not been able to find the defendant, and he had reason to believe that he had left the colony. Their Worshipes the Police Magistrate, Meares, Birrell, Smithers, Thompson, and Solomon.

He could only strike the name of the defendant out of the list.

Edward Hill, for making use of threatening words towards his wife, Catherine Hill, was bound over to keep the peace for six months, himself £50 and two sureties in £5 each; in default, one month's incarceration.

Michael Hayes was fined 20s. and 2s. 6d. costs of action for refusing to give evidence in Court.

James Thompson and Henry Kerr were committed to take their trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, for stealing a coat, a poncho, and lady's jacket, the property of Mrs. Thompson. The articles in question were found in the possession of the persons named, and the persons who discovered in one of the pockets a letter addressed to Sir William Manning, which led him to inquire at his house. William Hubert Manning, son of Sir William Manning, deposed that the articles are worth £3 or £4, and were hanging in the hall on Tuesday, but were not missed until the constable inquired if they had lost anything.

The BOSTON.—Messrs. Oatley, E. Chapman, E. Campbell, Hickey, and Carter, have been summoned for Bench duty on Friday.

## WATER POLICE COURT.

Thursdays. The Water Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Hunt, Raphael, and Macfarlane.

Mr. Edward Hill, for making use of threatening words towards his wife, Catherine Hill, was bound over to keep the peace for six months, himself £50 and two sureties in £5 each; in default, one month's incarceration.

Michael Hayes was fined 20s. and 2s. 6d. costs of action for refusing to give evidence in Court.

James Thompson and Henry Kerr were committed to take their trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, for stealing a coat, a poncho, and lady's jacket, the property of Mrs. Thompson. The articles in question were found in the possession of the persons named, and the persons who discovered in one of the pockets a letter addressed to Sir William Manning, which led him to inquire at his house. William Hubert Manning, son of Sir William Manning, deposed that the articles are worth £3 or £4, and were hanging in the hall on Tuesday, but were not missed until the constable inquired if they had lost anything.

Mr. LOWE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CROWN.—A deputation lately went up to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to solicit the exercise by the Crown of its old forestal prerogatives on Epping Forest, and preserving it for the benefit of the public. Mr. Lowe advised me that the importance of this, but he objects to the measure proposed for carrying it into effect. "I told the applicants, 'to enforce the rights of the Crown for a purpose entirely different from that for which they were established. . . . Those rights were given to the Crown for the purpose of preserving its deer, so long as the state of society may allow the Crown to have deer, and deer to be tolerated so near London as those in Epping Forest are. I think the rights have to do with the deer, but the Crown has no right to enforce them. On the ground of justice and right dealing, it would be better for me, as a Minister of the Crown, to advise the Crown to enforce rights, given specially to protect the chasing of deer, for another purpose altogether. . . . It seems to me the height of tyranny and oppression to revive and keep these old rights in force, in order to prevent people, such as the Lord of the manor, from exercising such control as they please over this property, when the reason for which those rights have been granted has ceased.'

The following table shows the amount pumped from the aqueduct system in 1868. To these sums, there may be added 100,000,000 gallons, representing the supply for domestic use, and a like sum for manufacturing purposes.

Michael Hayes was fined 20s. and 2s. 6d. costs of action for refusing to give evidence in Court.

James Thompson and Henry Kerr were committed to take their trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, for stealing a coat, a poncho, and lady's jacket, the property of Mrs. Thompson. The articles in question were found in the possession of the persons named, and the persons who discovered in one of the pockets a letter addressed to Sir William Manning, which led him to inquire at his house. William Hubert Manning, son of Sir William Manning, deposed that the articles are worth £3 or £4, and were hanging in the hall on Tuesday, but were not missed until the constable inquired if they had lost anything.

Mr. LOWE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CROWN.—A deputation lately went up to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to solicit the exercise by the Crown of its old forestal prerogatives on Epping Forest, and preserving it for the benefit of the public. Mr. Lowe advised me that the importance of this, but he objects to the measure proposed for carrying it into effect. "I told the applicants, 'to enforce the rights of the Crown for a purpose entirely different from that for which they were established. . . . Those rights were given to the Crown for the purpose of preserving its deer, so long as the state of society may allow the Crown to have deer, and deer to be tolerated so near London as those in Epping Forest are. I think the rights have to do with the deer, but the Crown has no right to enforce them. On the ground of justice and right dealing, it would be better for me, as a Minister of the Crown, to advise the Crown to enforce rights, given specially to protect the chasing of deer, for another purpose altogether. . . . It seems to me the height of tyranny and oppression to revive and keep these old rights in force, in order to prevent people, such as the Lord of the manor, from exercising such control as they please over this property, when the reason for which those rights have been granted has ceased.'

The following table shows the amount pumped from the aqueduct system in 1868. To these sums, there may be added 100,000,000 gallons, representing the supply for domestic use, and a like sum for manufacturing purposes.

Michael Hayes was fined 20s. and 2s. 6d. costs of action for refusing to give evidence in Court.

James Thompson and Henry Kerr were committed to take their trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, for stealing a coat, a poncho, and lady's jacket, the property of Mrs. Thompson. The articles in question were found in the possession of the persons named, and the persons who discovered in one of the pockets a letter addressed to Sir William Manning, which led him to inquire at his house. William Hubert Manning, son of Sir William Manning, deposed that the articles are worth £3 or £4, and were hanging in the hall on Tuesday, but were not missed until the constable inquired if they had lost anything.

Mr. LOWE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CROWN.—A deputation lately went up to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to solicit the exercise by the Crown of its old forestal prerogatives on Epping Forest, and preserving it for the benefit of the public. Mr. Lowe advised me that the importance of this, but he objects to the measure proposed for carrying it into effect. "I told the applicants, 'to enforce the rights of the Crown for a purpose entirely different from that for which they were established. . . . Those rights were given to the Crown for the purpose of preserving its deer, so long as the state of society may allow the Crown to have deer, and deer to be tolerated so near London as those in Epping Forest are. I think the rights have to do with the deer, but the Crown has no right to enforce them. On the ground of justice and right dealing, it would be better for me, as a Minister of the Crown, to advise the Crown to enforce rights, given specially to protect the chasing of deer, for another purpose altogether. . . . It seems to me the height of tyranny and oppression to revive and keep these old rights in force, in order to prevent people, such as the Lord of the manor, from exercising such control as they please over this property, when the reason for which those rights have been granted has ceased.'

The following table shows the amount pumped from the aqueduct system in 1868. To these sums, there may be added 100,000,000 gallons, representing the supply for domestic use, and a like sum for manufacturing purposes.

Michael Hayes was fined 20s. and 2s. 6d. costs of action for refusing to give evidence in Court.

James Thompson and Henry Kerr were committed to take their trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, for stealing a coat, a poncho, and lady's jacket, the property of Mrs. Thompson. The articles in question were found in the possession of the persons named, and the persons who discovered in one of the pockets a letter addressed to Sir William Manning, which led him to inquire at his house. William Hubert Manning, son of Sir William Manning, deposed that the articles are worth £3 or £4, and were hanging in the hall on Tuesday, but were not missed until the constable inquired if they had lost anything.

Mr. LOWE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CROWN.—A deputation lately went up to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to solicit the exercise by the Crown of its old forestal prerogatives on Epping Forest, and preserving it for the benefit of the public. Mr. Lowe advised me that the importance of this, but he objects to the measure proposed for carrying it into effect. "I told the applicants, 'to enforce the rights of the Crown for a purpose entirely different from that for which they were established. . . . Those rights were given to the Crown for the purpose of preserving its deer, so long as the state of society may allow the Crown to have deer, and deer to be tolerated so near London as those in Epping Forest are. I think the rights have to do with the deer, but the Crown has no right to enforce them. On the ground of justice and right dealing, it would be better for me, as a Minister of the Crown, to advise the Crown to enforce rights, given specially to protect the chasing of deer, for another purpose altogether. . . . It seems to me the height of tyranny and oppression to revive and keep these old rights in force, in order to prevent people, such as the Lord of the manor, from exercising such control as they please over this property, when the reason for which those rights have been granted has ceased.'

The following table shows the amount pumped from the aqueduct system in 1868. To these sums, there may be added 100,000,000 gallons, representing the supply for domestic use, and a like sum for manufacturing purposes.

Michael Hayes was fined 20s. and 2s. 6d. costs of action for refusing to give evidence in Court.

James Thompson and Henry Kerr were committed to take their trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, for stealing a coat, a poncho, and lady's jacket, the property of Mrs. Thompson. The articles in question were found in the possession of the persons named, and the persons who discovered in one of the pockets a letter addressed to Sir William Manning, which led him to inquire at his house. William Hubert Manning, son of Sir William Manning, deposed that the articles are worth £3 or £4, and were hanging in the hall on Tuesday, but were not missed until the constable inquired if they had lost anything.

Mr. LOWE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CROWN.—A deputation lately went up to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to solicit the exercise by the Crown of its old forestal prerogatives on Epping Forest, and preserving it for the benefit of the public. Mr. Lowe advised me that the importance of this, but he objects to the measure proposed for carrying it into effect. "I told the applicants, 'to enforce the rights of the Crown for a purpose entirely different from that for which they were established. . . . Those rights were given to the Crown for the purpose of preserving its deer, so long as the state of society may allow the Crown to have deer, and deer to be tolerated so near London as those in Epping Forest are. I think the rights have to do with the deer, but the Crown has no right to enforce them. On the ground of justice and right dealing, it would be better for me, as a Minister of the Crown, to advise the Crown to enforce rights, given specially to protect the chasing of deer, for another purpose altogether. . . . It seems to me the height of tyranny and oppression to revive and keep these old rights in force, in order to prevent people, such as the Lord of the manor, from exercising such control as they please over this property, when the reason for which those rights have been granted has ceased.'

The following table shows the amount pumped from the aqueduct system in 1868. To these sums, there may be added 100,000,000 gallons, representing the supply for domestic use, and a like sum for manufacturing purposes.

Michael Hayes was fined 20s. and 2s. 6d. costs of action for refusing to give evidence in Court.

James Thompson and Henry Kerr were committed to take their trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, for stealing a coat, a poncho, and lady's jacket, the property of Mrs. Thompson. The articles in question were found in the possession of the persons named, and the persons who discovered in one of the pockets a letter addressed to Sir William Manning, which led him to inquire at his house. William Hubert Manning, son of Sir William Manning, deposed that the articles are worth £3 or £4, and were hanging in the hall on Tuesday, but were not missed until the constable inquired if they had lost anything.

Mr. LOWE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CROWN.—A deputation lately went up to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to solicit the exercise by the Crown of its old forestal prerogatives on Epping Forest, and preserving it for the benefit of the public. Mr. Lowe advised me that the importance of this, but he objects to the measure proposed for carrying it into effect. "I told the applicants, 'to enforce the rights of the Crown for a purpose entirely different from that for which they were established. . . . Those rights were given to the Crown for the purpose of preserving its deer, so long as the state of society may allow the Crown to have deer, and deer to be tolerated so near London as those in Epping Forest are. I think the rights have to do with the deer, but the Crown has no right to enforce them. On the ground of justice and right dealing, it would be better for me, as a Minister of the Crown, to advise the Crown to enforce rights, given specially to protect the chasing of deer, for another purpose altogether. . . . It seems to me the height of tyranny and oppression to revive and keep these old rights in force, in order to prevent people, such as the Lord of the manor, from exercising such control as they please over this property, when the reason for which those rights have been granted has ceased.'

The following table shows the amount pumped from the aqueduct system in 1868. To these sums, there may be added 100,000,000 gallons, representing the supply for domestic use, and a like sum for manufacturing purposes.

Michael Hayes was fined 20s. and 2s. 6d. costs of action for refusing to give evidence in Court.

James Thompson and Henry Kerr were committed to take their trial at the next Court of Quarter Sessions, for stealing a coat, a poncho, and lady's jacket, the property of Mrs. Thompson. The articles in question were found in the possession of the persons named, and the persons who discovered in one of the pockets a letter addressed to Sir William Manning, which led him to inquire at his house. William Hubert Manning, son of Sir William Manning, deposed that the articles are worth £3 or £4, and were hanging in the hall on Tuesday, but were not missed until the constable inquired if they had lost anything.

Mr. LOWE ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CROWN.—A deputation lately went up to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to solicit the exercise by the Crown of its old forestal prerogatives on Epping Forest, and preserving it for the benefit of the public. Mr.



## THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1869.

## FUNERALS

**T**HIS FRIENDS of the deceased EDWARD and MICHAEL DUNNE, Jun., are invited to attend the Funeral of their beloved FATHER, Michael Dunn, sen.; to move from his late residence, 112, Woolloomooloo-street, at a quarter past 12 o'clock.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of the deceased OLIVER FRANCIS KELLY, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, to move from his late residence, Broad-street, Victoria, at 10 A.M. TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at the Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 49, Hunter-street.

**T**HIS FRIENDS of the deceased MICHAEL DUNNE are invited to attend his Funeral, to move from his late residence, 117, Woolloomooloo-street, THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter past two o'clock, to Catholic Cemetery, Petersham. JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker, 49, Hunter-street.

**P**UBLIC COMPANIES

**P**R O S P E C T U S  
M I T C H E L L ' S C R E E K Q U A R T Z A N D G O L D  
M I N I N G C O M P A N Y,  
(Limited).

Capital, £30,000.  
in 6000 Shares of £5 each,  
of which  
3000 fully paid up are reserved for the present proprietors,  
and 3000, which are preference shares, are now offered  
to the public.

C A L S : £1 per share on allotment; £1 per share in three months; further calls not to exceed £1 per share per month.

**P**ROVISIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:  
The Honorable S. D. Gordon, M.L.C.  
Jacob Levi Mortimer, Esq. John Dickson, Esq.  
John Alver, Esq. [Judge] Julius Mayfield, Esq.  
C. W. Roberts, Esq.

BANKERS:  
The City Bank.

BROKERS:  
W. T. Maston and Co.

This Company is formed for the purpose of working the very extensive auriferous reef situated nine miles north of the township of Wellington, and three-quarters of a mile south of Mitchell's Creek, on two leased blocks of each eighty and ninety acres. The reef extends for one mile. A large deposit of auriferous quartz has been opened in several places, widening rapidly as it descends. There are also several smaller reefs upon the property.

The result of a series of crushings at the Mint, and by Mr. Chappell's Assay Office, the Royal Mint, and the Royal Estate Company's Works, show that the reef will yield the gold out from 12 dwt.s to 1 oz. of standard gold to the ton of quartz. The stone also contains a large quantity of iron pyrite, the probable large yield of gold from which has not yet been taken.

One of the small reefs has been found to yield 8 dwt.s of gold, and 24 ounces silver to the ton of stone.

The result of quartz crushing companies in Victoria has satisfactorily proved that success in this branch of industry depends upon the success in richness of the quartz as upon the quantity that can be raised, which in the undertaking now laid before the public is reported to be practically imminent; and a reference to the BILLABONG RYAN of the inst will show that their most successful trials—Philip Co., South Clunes Co., and New North China Co., will respectively yield 4 dwt.s, 7 grains, 7 dwt.s, 3 grains, and 16 dwt.s of gold to the ton of quartz.

The results offered to the public will be preferable to the extent of a dozen per cent., the amounts will be paid per share without reference to the amount called up, and when practicable will be paid monthly.

It is estimated that £10,000 will be amply sufficient to put the company in a paying condition.

Monthly reports of the progress will be published for the information of shareholders.

The company will be registered under the Mining Act, by which the shareholders have NO LIABILITY beyond the subscribed capital.

With a view of obtaining the most reliable information before submitting this undertaking to the public, one of the provisional directors proceeded to the mines and remained there for more than a month, supervising the examination and testing of the reef. A copy of his report, together with prospectuses, terms of application, and all information, can be had on application to the company's brokers.

Shares will be allotted in the order of application, and the company will be considered as formed when two-thirds have been taken up for payment.

An application in the manner formed to be sent in at once to Messrs. W. T. MUSTON and CO., Share Brokers, Bell's-chambers, 173, Pitt-street, Sydney.

**F**ORM OF APPLICATION.  
To the Provisional Board of Management of the Mitchell's Creek Quartz and Gold Mining Company (Limited).  
I have to request that you will allow me to share in the Mitchell's Creek Quartz and Gold Mining Company (Limited), and that you will pay to me such sum or any less number that may be allotted to me, to pay, and to sign the deed of settlement when called upon to do so.

Name in full \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Dated this 1869.

**A**USTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.  
Established 1849.

MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE.

PROFITS BELONG EXCLUSIVELY TO MEMBERS.

Persons assuring their Lives should consider what SECURITY the Institution they select has to offer FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE SOCIETY IN 1869:

The Sum assured amounts to £24,000,000.  
The Gross Income exceeds £190,000.  
The Accumulated Funds exceed £602,000.  
Reversionary Bonus declared £458,000.  
Claims paid to Members £300,000.  
Reserve Fund £50,000.

THE ASSETS OF THE ASSURANCE FUND AMOUNTED TO 70 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE ASSURANCE PREMIUMS RECEIVED BY THE SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY HAS UPWARDS OF 9000 MEMBERS.

The Quinquennial Report, showing the Society's state and progress, prospectus, and forms of proposal, may be had, or will be sent, post free, on application at the Office, or to any of the Society's agents.

By order of the Board,  
ALEXANDER J. RALSTON, Secretary.  
Sydney, 25th September, 1869.

**M**UTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA, 241, George-street. INDEFEASIBLE policies effected daily.

THE NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, AUCKLAND.

Subscribed Capital £250,000.  
Paid-up Capital £50,000.  
Reserve Fund 20,000.  
With unlimited liability of shareholders.

The undersigned are empowered to accept FIRE RISKS, and MARINE INSURANCE (including Hulls), on the most favourable terms.

Polices issued in Triplicate if required, and payable in London, or at either of the Company's Agencies.

Claims adjusted with the utmost promptitude.

EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., Agents, Sydney.

E. F. FOOLKE, Marine Surveyor.

**T**H E U N I T E D I N S U R A N C E C O M P A N Y OF P A R T N E R S H I P AND M A R I N E .

Capital, £500,000.—Unlimited Liability.  
HEAD OFFICE—25, George-street, Sydney.  
London Office—21, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on the lowest current terms, on both Fire and Marine risks.

Claims under Marine policies can be made payable in either Sydney, Melbourne, or London.

WILLIAM RAE, Manager.

UNITED PORTS AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE INSURANCE ON THE LOWEST RATES.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

FRDK. J. JACKSON, Chief Agent.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE Fire and Life Insurance Co.'s. W. H. Mackenzie, jun., agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE CO. of S. A. W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., agent, 96, Pitt-street.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited). W. H. Mackenzie, jun., agent, 96, Pitt-street.

NEW ZEALAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. E. Chapman and Co., agents.

THE Netherlands-India Marine and Fire Insurance Co. of Batavia. Edward Chapman and Co., agents.

THE CITY BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that this Bank allows INTEREST on its customers' at the rate of 3 per cent., and that it holds the minimum balance of the credit of their current accounts.

By order of the Board,  
J. THOS. FORD, Manager.

## AMUSEMENTS

**P**RINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.

Miss CLEVELAND will appear TO-NIGHT as LADY ISABEL VANE.

Captain L. V. STANLEY, Mr. HOSKINS,

Miss CLEVELAND has performed the character in Melbourne in words of 120 nights.

**T**HIS EVENING, Friday, the great drama of real life, called

“N A T U R E ’ S E V E R Y B E T T E R,”

or, Five Epochs in the Life of Isabel Vane.

Madame Vane, a governess, Miss CLIFELAND

(married to Archibald Carlyle).

Caston, Lord Caston, Captain

MCULLEY, Mrs. HOSKINS

THE BRIDAL TEMPTATION, RICHARD

RIBTRIBUTION! and EXPIATION!

To conclude with the Nautical Drama of

“BLICKED SAWN.”

Mr. Charles Young

Black-Eyed Susan.

Miss Kate Corcoran.

**E**AST LYNNET, Miss CLEVELAND,

TO-NIGHT.

**M**ISS CLEVELAND, as Madame VINE,

TO-NIGHT.

**S**A TURDAY—MISS CLEVELAND, as THE HUNTERESS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

**M**ONDAY—A New Drama—MISS CLEVELAND

as THE LIONESS OF THE NORTH.

**R**OYAL A. ADELPHI, THEATRE

Stage Manager—Mr. J. P. WEST.

Crowded Houses. Continu'd Success.

**T**O-NIGHT, the Haymarket comedy, entitled

SECOND LOVE.

Elton.

Concert to follow.

**F**AMILY JARS.

Boxe, 1/- pit and stalls, 6d; gallery, 2/-

Doors open half-past 7, commence at 8.

Smoking strictly prohibited.

**S**CHOOL OF ARTS.

HELLER'S WONDERS.

The Last Week

The Last Week

The Last Week

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

New Tricks, New Music, New Sensation.

EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

Part I. WONDERS!

1—Antoine, the calculator.

2—Things telescopic.

3—Striking watches.

4—With a candle.

5—Horological croquet.

6—The garland of flowers.

7—With a hat.

Part II. MUSICAL CAPRICE,

IL TROTTORE.

Robert Heller.

Pot Pudding—Pasta di CARA (Invitation)

and Kathleen MAVORNEEN.

performed on the organ melodeon.

D Storm and Sunshine (descriptive) .... R. HELLER.

Pastoral—The Village Bell—The Dance—The Storm—The Sunshine.

Part III.

11. SUPERNATURAL VISION,

introducing the charming, wonderful and mysterious HAYDEE.

Part IV.

FUN,

PUNCH AND JUDY,

the original and complete comic drama of Mr. Punch, as performed in the streets of London.

Doors open half-past 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Prices reserved chairs, 2/- parquettes, 2d; gallery, 1/-

infants, 1/- pit and stalls, 6d; parquettes, 2d.

Prices reserved chairs, 2/- 6d; parquettes is 6d.

Prices reserved chairs, 2/- 6d; parquettes is 6d.